The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,485—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
JAVA	1465	200	J. Pratt ..	8th May 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 868 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander G. A. Magenis, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, ZWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. A. Dodgeson, on MONDAY, the 14th April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 868 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. A. Magenis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	360	240	140	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER
to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 3,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi ..... Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice ..... ,, 500

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PRO. PONTIS, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the steamer, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.

All claims for damages, short delivery, &c., must be sent in and passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th April 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— TRAVANCORE ..	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th April.
(s) BOKHARA	2003	450	J. Orman	21st do.
— BANGALORE	2068	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shallard.	5th May
— THIBET	2503	400	J. H. Torbock..	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese....	19th do.
— KHIVA	2959	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow ..	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins ...	6th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th April 1879.
ZAMBESI	2481	370	A. Symons	28th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Masagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BRANKSOME HALL.

OWING to the EASTER HOLIDAYS this steamer's DEPARTURE has been POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 16th instant. She will sail at 10 a.m. punctually.

The Company's Steam Launch will be available at the Apollo Bunder from 6 a.m., for the conveyance of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

SELECTION,—From TEAS of more than a dozen Choicest and Best Plantations.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

WANTED.

NUSSERWANJEE HEERJEEBHOY COTTON GINNING COMPANY.

WANTED, one SINGLE PRESS, Hodgart's, or Nasmyth and Wilson, new or second hand, in working order. Apply to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Aukleshwar, 6th April 1879. Manager.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES CRICHTON KINMOND, of Leamington, in the County of Warwickshire, England, Engineer, intends to apply by Petition to the Governor General of India, in Council under Act XV. of 1859 for a PROLONGATION of his TERM of SOLE USING and VENDING his INVENTION of a TEA LEAF ROLLING MACHINE granted to him by the filing of a specification thereof in the manner provided by the said Act on the 10th day of March 1866 ; and notice is hereby further given, that any person intending to OPPOSE the said application must lodge a notice to that effect at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department on or before the 31st day of May 1879.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta, Agents of the said James Crichton Kinmond.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS

DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6 ; Credit, Rs. 2-12. With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids ; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and ..... Rs. 3 8

EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars... ,, 3 0

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars ..... ,, 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS.

MARINE MERCURIAL with Thermometer, and double vernier in carved rosewood frame, revolving in centre ring and brass gimbals, complete ..... Rs. 65

MERCURIAL HALL, with Thermometer, and double vernier, in handsome Oak frame 100

ANEROID Pocket size, with revolving scale of altitudes, in morocco case, very superior 65

ANEROID.—Pocket size (1¾ inch) range 21 to 3 inches, scale of altitude to 10,000 feet. With compass on back ; in plated frame, in morocco case 36

ANEROID, Pocket size (2 inch) ; range 22 to 31 inches ; scale of altitude to 10,000 feet, nickel plated frame, in morocco case 22

ANEROID 4½ in. Dial ; range from 23 to 31 inches ; graduated to an altitude of 8,000 feet ; with thermometer. In polished brass frame, in morocco case 65

ANEROID 5 inch open dial showing the interior mechanism with thermometer, in polished Brass Frame and morocco case. Has also a polished and carved Oak stand 45

ANEROID.—4½ inch dial : range from 28 to 31 inches ; with thermometer : in brass frame, in case 19

The above are very superior Instruments.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS ! ! !
EASTER HOLIDAYS ! ! !

THIS (EASTER MONDAY) EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
A GRAND GALA NIGHT.

THE performances to be given this week will be sure to please and gratify all beholders. They will consist of the most thrilling, daring, varied, most exciting, and marvellous feats of strength and agility ; also of highly educated horses.

All the strength and resources of this magnificent establishment will be brought into requisition during the Easter holidays to provide an entertainment of rare excellence, talent and ability that has never been equalled or excelled.

THE MARVELLOUS FEAT,
THE LEAP FOR LIFE,
by the Brothers Arthur and William Gregory, received on its first production last Saturday evening with thunders of tumultuous applause will be repeated.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !
THE LEAP FOR LIFE !
THE LEAP FOR LIFE !
THE LEAP FOR LIFE !

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !
QUEEN OF THE AIR !
QUEEN OF THE AIR !
QUEEN OF THE AIR !

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS ANNIE MANWELL,
(OF BOMBAY,)
THE QUEEN OF THE AIR.

This young lady by her indomitable energy and perseverance has acquired the daring and difficult art of the Balancing Trapeze made famous all over the World by the only AIREO, KING OF THE AIR, he having gracefully retired after witnessing (in practice) this young lady perform on the Aerial Trapeze feats of which he thought himself the only exponent.

THE GREATEST COMPANY and the most reasonable Prices of Admission which it is possible to imagine.

Mr. WILSON when selecting this Great Company in Europe anticipated the wants of an Indian public, well knowing that liberal patronage was certain where real talent existed.

LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS ! !
A mammoth programme will be presented every evening during our short stay in Bombay.

The Company, one and all, will vie for the palm of superiority to please and amuse a generous public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Pay a visit to those wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the
FAMILY OF GORILLAS.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY
is now open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

THE COMING EVENT.

THERE will be a PEACE with HONOUR TOURNAMENT in TEMPLE BAR on EASTER MONDAY, the 14th April 1879, when the Equestrian Sporters are requested to use nothing but Shank's ponies round the Islands of Emerald Green, where the finest play at Billiards, Pyramids, and Pool will be seen. The MENU on this occasion will comprise the following :—

POTAGES.
DIZZY SOUP.

POISSONS.
SALMON MAYONNAISE FROM THE AMERICAN FISHERIES.

ENTREES.
A CONTINGENT OF MALTA RISSOLES.
SALISBURY PIGEONS AND BERLIN SAUCE.

RELEVES.
YORK HAM.
BOILED TURKEY WITH CYPRUS SAUCE.
LYTTON PIE.
ROAST BEEF OF OLD INDIA AND KABUL PUDDING.

ENTREMETS.
GLADSTONE LETTERS.
CHARDE AND BROMHEAD BISCUITS IN 24 COLOURS.
CHELMSFORD ROCKS.

FRUIT.

EGYPTIAN COFFEE.

EMPRESS CUP As. 8.

There will be a general grant of American Ice Drinks on this occasion at Eight Annas a "Strike."

DINNER Rs. 1-8.

C. H. PERRY,
MANAGER, FOR PROPRIETORS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. GEELONG,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas, and Choices Importation of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMATBY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 12-8.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 15-8.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dos. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per dos. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 31.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 16-8.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd. ..... Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. ..... ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS.

SUPPLY every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the Station, in the Jungle, in the Train, in the Dak, or on board Ship bound for any part of the World, at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship. Patterns with prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

THE OVERLAND
AND
TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MIRRORS, DESPATCH BOXES, AND JEWEL CASES.

THE NEW TRAVELLING TRIPLE MIRROR.

This new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it FIVE times, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without changing her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat style, and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

Small Size—10½ inches square.

1.—Plain Ebony	Rs.	24 0
2.—Ebony, Silk Back	,,	37 0
Medium Size—11½ inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	Rs.	27 12
2.—Polished Bamboo	,,	30 0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	,,	40 0
Large size—13 inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	Rs.	30 0
2.—Polished Bamboo	,,	35 0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	,,	45 0
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 15½ in. by 14 in ...	,,	65 0
Ebony, Gilt Ornamented Beadings, size 28 in. by 16½ in.	,,	150 0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with Drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in	,,	80 0
The "Psyche" Glass, Polished Bamboo, on Portable Stand, size 17 in. by 14 in	,,	75 0
The "Psyche" Glass, Gilt Bamboo, on Portable Stand, size 17 in. by 14 in	,,	90 0
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candleholders, size 16 in. by 12 in	,,	120 0

(This Glass when folded forms a Double-glass.)

"UNIVERSITY DESPATCH BOX."

With Writing Slope and Tray for Stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather. Size 16 inches. Rs. 80.

The "Army and Navy" Despatch Box with three folds fitted with stationery, Cutlery, &c., as above in best Russia lined with morocco and with Mordan's patent spring locks size 15½ by 11 by 7. Rs. 90.

Cheaper cases in stock from 15 to 75.

THE "TREASURY."

A 12 inch Morocco desk, with 3 folds, containing a spacious secret compartment for jewellery, &c., lined with green velvet, space for stationery with Blotting pad, Ink, out Match Box, and Tablet. The above is of the best description and lined with polished Mahogany. Price Rs. 90.

THE "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK.

Having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient Slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following Fittings :—Cash Book and Journal, Blotting Book, two Patent Inkstands, a supply of Paper and Envelopes, Ivory Rule, Paper Knife, Eraser, Penknife, Scissors, Silver Pencil, and Penholder.

In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with Mordan's Patent Spring Lock. Size, 15½ by 11 by 6½ inches Rs. 150.

JEWEL CASES.

French Morocco, gilt sunk handle and Tray to hold Watch Rings, &c., velvet-lined, with lock, size 7 by 4½ in, by 3½. Rs. 12
Ditto ditto, size 9 in. by 6 in. by 3½ in. Rs. 15.
Ditto ditto, size 10 in. by 6½ in. by 4 in. Rs. 20.
French Morocco, gilt sunk handle, rounded top, two trays, and lid falling back and forming a third tray, size 9 in. by 7 in. by 4 in. Rs. 20.
Ditto ditto, size 10 in. by 7 in. by 4 in. Rs. 30.
Best Russia leather jewel case 12 in. by 8½ in. with patent Bramah Lock, containing 2 Trays, lined with velvet and green silk. Price Rs. 60.

THE COMBINED CASH, JEWEL AND WRITING CASE.

In this newly Registered Case a variety of uses are found within a small compass. Within a twelve-inch Case will be found a full supply of Stationery, compartments containing Cutlery, &c., a well-lined Tray for Jewellery, three Velvet lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Pen-tray and Inkstand, a Scribbling Diary, and a Blotting Book. In best quality Persian leather, Rs. 45.

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	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 22, 26	0
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Pyjamas	each 2	8
Rugs, Long, Whitney	14	0
Mauds, Scotch	22	0
Shirts { Best Flannel	each 7	14
{ Oxford Cloth	,, 5	4
{ White or French	,, 4	0
Dressing Gowns	8	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	doz. 4	8
Lounge Caps	each 1	12
Felt Hats, all Shapes	7	0
Tweed Hats	4	0
Gauze Merino Banians	3	0
Hat Guards	each 0	8
Sun Umbrellas	6	2
Air Pillows and Cushions	6	2
Linen Collars, the Best	5	12
Hat Cases	8	12

	Rs.	a.
Cotton Socks	doz. 7	14
Warm Merino Socks	doz. 13	2
Scotch Lambswool	,, 18	12
Warm Undervests	each 5	4
Sovereign Boxes	,, 5	4
Warm Mufflers	1	0
Warm Gloves	1	10
Warm Mitts	1	8
Scarfs for Pin	0	14
Linen Faced Collars	0	10
,, ,, Cuffs	1	2
,, ,, Fronts	0	14
Overland Chairs	8	6
Rug Straps	2	4
Cloth Brushes	1	2
Nail Brushes	0	8
Tooth Brushes	0	9
Silk Umbrellas	10	0
Cabin Travelling Baths	35	0
Braces	1	6
Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	57	0
Slippers	from 3	8

	Rs.	a.
Leather Purses	3	0
,, Wallets	3	8
Bank Note Case	2	10
Money Belts	4	4
Courier Bags	2	10
Carpet Bags	7	14
Hide Hand Bags	11	0
Bags for Soiled Linen	4	12
Best Overland Trunks	21	0
Railway Portmanteaus	14	0
Bath Sponges	3	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	9	4
Marine Soap	0	6
Soap Boxes	1	8
Tooth Powder	1	0
Eau de Cologne	0	14
Air Tight Cases	21	0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	70	0
Canvas Shoes	5	12

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1879, at 8 p. m., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1878. There will be a Scientific Conversazione on the occasion.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 12TH APRIL 1879.

ALTHOUGH the Banks have been closed since Thursday for the Easter holidays there has practically been no cessation of activity in export business throughout the week, the firmness of the Liverpool Cotton Market at the close on Thursday having led to large buying both on Good Friday and Saturday. In fact, operations have only been restricted by the paucity of supplies, and had there been the Cotton available, we should probably have seen the largest purchases, so far, of the season. Arrivals, however, are not increasing at anything like the rate anticipated, and it is daily becoming more evident that the total of our season's operation, must be miserably small. Not only is this the case in Cotton but Seeds, Wheat, and other leading articles of export are all apparently both late and short crops, and this necessarily means a reduced purchasing power for imports, low exchange, and cheap freights. Imports this week have not been nearly so active as during the previous fortnight, and the only chance for our Market lies in the probability of not being overdone with supplies.

MONEY.—The last Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on 5th instant was so far favourable, that the Cash Balance, owing to an increase of 21½ lacs in other deposits, showed an increase of 5½ lacs. Loans and Discounts were greater, however, by upwards of 17 lacs, and the steady increase which is going on in these items point to the probability of dearer Money as the season advances. The pressure perhaps may not be very great, as the entire amount of produce to be financed for is comparatively small, but with the Presidency Bank so low in funds, all the visible supplies of Silver will be wanted to carry us through the remainder of the season. Money at Home is extremely easy, the Bank of England rate of discount having been reduced to 2 per cent. whilst 3 months' Bank Paper is discountable in the open Market at 1½ per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Business in Sterling for this Mail opened on Tuesday with a firmer appearance on the basis of 1s. 7 5-16d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 7 11-16d. for 3 months' Credits, and with Silver in London advanced to 50d. per cwt. an advance of 1-16d. per rupee took place on Wednesday in Bank Paper. On Thursday, however, we received advice of the allotments of Council drafts having given £150,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 7 3-16d. and £100,000 to Bombay at 1s. 7½d., and as these rates were together scarcely so good as expected, a quieter feeling became apparent although without actual change in rates. The Banks then closed for the holidays, so that Thursday's rates must be given as the closing quotations, viz :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d., 6 months' 1s. 7¾d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 7 11-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 7¾d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 7¾d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 7 15-16d. per Rupee. At these figures the Banks were rather more willing buyers than sellers, especially for forward delivery, thus showing a tendency in favour of easier rates, and this feeling will probably be augmented on the reopening of business to-day by the fact of Bar Silver having receded in London on Thursday from 50d. to 49¾d. per oz., whilst shipments from Southampton for this port are advised to the extent of £270,000. As against any important fall, however, we have the probability of an increased number of Private Bills coming out with the more active business doing in Cotton, and in the back ground the possibility of Council drafts being further reduced, or altogether suspended, should Government be unable to get their price.

In Gold there has not been anything doing for export this week, but the price has recovered to Rs. 19-10 per tola.

On Calcutta there has latterly been an increased demand for remittance, and Sight Paper has advanced to ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' Sight Bills, however, the nominal quotation is still 1¼ per cent. discount.

On China there is practically nothing doing, and the current quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills of Rs. 216 per 100 dollars is quite nominal. From Hongkong the latest telegraphic quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 7¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 4s. 11¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A better demand prevailed in the early part of the week, and a considerable business was done in small pieces up to Rs. 98¾ for Fours-and-a-half, but latterly the price has receded to Rs. 97¾. Fours have not been in request, and have fluctuated between Rs. 92½ and Rs. 92¼, closing at the latter rate.

A recovery of one per cent. has taken place in Enfaced Rupee Paper in London.

SHARES.—During the three days which the Market has been open this week there has been very little business doing, and, as a general rule, values have shown a downward tendency. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares have undergone some slight fluctuations, guided mainly by the tendency of the Home Market, but the rapid rise in the value of Staple which has taken place during the holidays will probably lead to a material fall in the value of shares, as there has been no proportionate improvement in Goods and Yarns. Up to Thursday the movement since last Mail had resulted in an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Oriental only whilst we quote a fall of Rs. 70 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 30 in Oriental India, Rs. 25 in Alliance and Sassoon, Rs. 20 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Broach Mills and Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 10 in Hindustan. *Bank* shares are dull, Bank of Bombays being Rs. 5 and National of India Rs. 1 per share lower on the week. A further fall of 5 per share has taken place in London in Oriental, and 10s. per share in Chartered Mercantile Bank shares, but so few of these are now held in this Market that there is no reliable quotation. In *Land* Companies shares we note a decline of Rs. 15 in Colaba and Rs. 5 in Freres. *Press* property is declining in value, and we reduce our quotations for Prince of Wales to Rs. 300 and Sassoon Press to Rs. 300 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 1,725 per share.

PIECE GOODS.—The demand this week has been decidedly less active, up-country buyers having apparently pretty well covered their immediate requirements, but there has nevertheless been a moderate steady business doing, and the clearances from the Bazaar are estimated at about 2,200 packages of all kinds. Nor is there any weakness observable in prices; on the contrary, dealers, owing to the upward tendency in Manchester, are asking rather higher rates, and some portion of the diminished business is probably due to this fact. As regards the future, the position has not changed; at all events not for the worse. Supplies continue moderate, and the rise in Manchester must exercise a hardening effect here.

Of the business done this week in Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs. 39 inch has again formed the chief proportion. Madapollams, Jaconets, and Mulls are all firm. Bleached Goods, on the whole, meet a fair demand, and for Jaconets, Mulls, and the medium qualities of Shirtings the enquiry is quite active at hardening rates. For Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods the enquiry is slow and prices no better. Local Goods are not improving.

TWIST.—There is practically no change to report in English Yarns. The transactions during the week have been small and at unaltered prices, but the Market is steady in face of liberal stocks. For local Yarns the feeling is rather less favourable.

METALS.—*Copper* has been in somewhat less active demand, and for *Braziers* prices must be quoted As. 4 per cwt. lower. Stocks are fully equal to current requirements. *Yellow Metal* is also more difficult of sale at a decline of As. 8 per cwt. *Iron* is dull, and the transactions during the week have been limited, but prices are unchanged. Stocks are still heavy as compared with current requirements.

COALS.—There is still an active demand, but there are few sellers to arrive, and business since last Mail left has been confined to sales about 2,000 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley by steamer at Rs. 21 per ton alongside. The strike in the Durham district will not be without effect here should it last any time, as it affects some of the descriptions which are regularly in demand here.

COTTON.—Following the character of the advices from Liverpool our Market was quiet but firm during the early part of the week becoming active and excited towards the close, prices showing an advance of Re. 5 to Re. 7 per candy. Notwithstanding the holidays a large business has been done for export, the purchases in Bombay, irrespective of Up-country operations, reaching a total of about 20,000 bales, consisting of about 5,000 bales Broach, 2,500 bales Dhollera, 1,000 bales Compta and remainder of Omras.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	34,482	35,832	62,496
Since 1st Sept	395,465	582,866	663,018

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 25 358 bales, making a total of 188,232 bales since 1st January against 366,360 bales for the corresponding period last year, or a deficiency this year of 178,128 bales. The fact that the figure has further increased this week has been against general expectation, and there can be no doubt that smaller estimates of the season's shipments are gaining favour. Up to now we have believed in 600,000 bales being reached, but we must confess we scarcely see how the quantity will be pulled up in the time. The fact that the comparatively high prices now ruling have not had more effect in augmenting receipts seems to show that the Cotton has not been produced, and should the next two weeks still give no improvement, we must make up our minds to smaller estimates. A great deal depends on how Dhollera comes forward, as Omra supplies will probably begin to show a falling off shortly, and by the end of this month Broach will be very near an end. Compta is well spoken of, but the last Dharwar reports are more discouraging than ever.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Hingunghaut Ready (Nominal)		Rs. 225 =	5 9/16d.
" F.G.F. do. do. do.		" 220 =	5 7/16d.
" Good M. G. Broach, April		" 231 =	5 11/16d.
" " Oomra "		" 218 =	5½d.
" " Do. May		" 216 =	5½d.
" F.G.F. Do. April		" 212 =	5½d.
" " Do. May		" 210 =	5½d.
" F. Do. April		" 208 =	5 13/16d.
" Do. Do. May		" 205 =	5½d.
" Good Dhollera "		" 217 =	5½d.
" F.G.F. Do. "		" 210 =	5½d.
" G. F. Do. "		" 205 =	5½d.
" Gimned Dharwar "		" 220 =	5½d.
" Compta "		" 193 =	4 13/16d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds,	2,170,000	2,638,470	2,983,690
" " Surats.	204,000	333,160	458,230
For the U. K. only the figures are :			
Stock in Liverpool.....	588,000	744,300	1,123,980
Do. London.....	57,000	10,040	35,750
American afloat.....	220,000	268,000	17,000
E. Indian "	47,000	87,000	137,000
Total.....	912,000	1,109,340	1,470 730
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6¼d.	6¼d.	6¾d.
" Fair Dhollera...	4 13-16d.	4¾d.	5d.
Difference.....	1 7-16d.	1¾d.	1¾d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in good demand, and as supplies continue small prices have advanced As. 1 to As. 2 during the week, to-day's quotations being Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is only in moderate demand at Rs. 7-2½ for Yellow Gujerat and Rs. 7 for Cawnpore. Supplies are more liberal than they were, but the crop nevertheless is a small one. *Gingelly* is in diminished supply and prices are well supported at Rs. 42 to Rs. 45 per candy according to quality.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	735
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	662½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£13-10	0 do	104

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	810
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	105
Mazagon Land	1,750	3,000	1,000	20 p. s.	400
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Ginning Co.....	200	3,000	1,100	195 do	915
Apollo Press Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Bollary	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Borar Company (New)..	175	1,000	all	25	480
Indian Press Co.....	155	500	all	60 p.s.	415
Broach Cotton Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Darwar Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	75 do	50
Dholleria P. and G. Co.	500	1,480	all	50 do	450
East India Press Co...	400	500	all	15 do	150
Fort Press Co	382	1,000	all	100 do	840
French Press Co.....	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	900
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Prince of W. Press	1,125	400	all	30 do	195
Sassoon's Press Co.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	300
Scinde Press Co.....	600	500	all	75 do	360
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld...	400	850	750	60 do	415
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100
Volkart's United Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* For Share for the half-year.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2-0
Carolus	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ beltersome	106-4-0
Gold Leaf	" 20-4-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-10-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-10-0
Pekin GoldBars	" 19-8-0

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th April compared with that for 1st April :—

LIABILITIES.	1st April. Rs. A. P.	8th April. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,56,975 0 0	18,56,915 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,04,65,288 8 2	2,15,55,806 3 11
Other Deposits	2,88,90,699 7 5	2,48,56,092 14 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	14,92,085 11 11	12,44,885 5 11
Sundries	10,66,888 8 4	11,42,853 10 7
	Rs. 7,08,10,232 3 10	7,06,94,953 2 8
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	72,53,108 0 0	66,97,248 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	56,75,145 6 0	53,30,614 10 0
Credits on ditto ...	89,67,195 14 11	93,48,060 14 0
Bills Discounted.....	2,52,38,910 1 5	2,55,53,801 12 1
Balances with other Banks	7,95,783 14 7	9,87,336 13 10
Bullion		
Dead Stock	9,76,104 3 3	9,77,700 6 1
Stamps	7,633 3 6	7,681 1 6
Sundries.....	2,01,138 10 8	1,99,427 13 3
Cash at Head Office	64,80,901 8 1	72,38,412 5 6
Do. at Branches	1,85,14,741 5 6	1,42,81,063 14 5
	7,08,10,232 3 10	7,06,94,953 2 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. OCRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 230 deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 180 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain A. D. Taylor, and 102 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Hunter, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. F. W. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Ebeling, and two deck passengers.

THE s. s. PROPONTIS, 1,387 tons, Captain R. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Liverpool, 13th March, brought the following cargo :—20 cases provision, 8 cases cheese, 60 casks beer, 36 bales wool, 951 casks spelter, 37 cases brass, 320 casks copper, 1,020 tons coals, 91 packages piece goods, 35 barrels alum, 101 bundles iron hoops, 17,077 bars and 5,287 bundles iron, 6 cases glass beads, 11 packages earthenware, 300 casks green copperas, 17 casks porter, 20 packages machinery, 78 packages sundries, and 4 bags corks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum & Co.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co.'s s. s. MEDEA, 1,287 tons, Captain F. Crillovitch, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Trieste, 15th March, via Jedda, with 460 pilgrims and the following cargo —35 cases beads, 2 cases cigars, 140 barrels cement, 3 cases pictures, 1 package piece goods, 15 cases cotton thread, 372 packages papers, 55 casks beer, 39 boxes specie, 12 cases glassware, 48 packages sundries, 1 package old copper 101 packages sharkfins, 20 packages gum, 650 packages incense, 2 packages wax, 43 packages senna, 2 packages aloes, 8 bags sugar, 370 packages gingelly seed, 313 packages grain, 6 packages coffee, 1 package garden seed, and 2 packages ghee.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Medea (s).....	Crillovitch ...	Trieste, Mar 15.
	Pearl(s).....	Klee	Mandvi, April 10.
	Wilton (s).....	Jarvis	London, Mar 9.
13	Sah Jehan	McGregor.....	Mauritius, Mar 5.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Africa (s).....	Hunter	Coast and Calcutta.
	Ocrun (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
13	H. M. S. Euphrates.	Brownrigg	England.

The steamer Vingoria, Mitchell, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Medea to Trieste.
Ship Woodville to Bremerhaven.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
8 Star of Greece.....Legg.....Newcastle on Tyne, Dec 18.
9 Satara (s).....Morby .....Camorta, Mar 27.
Star of Bengal.....Smyth .....London, Dec 18.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 8.—Steamer Commillis.
Apr. 9.—Steamers Meinam, City of Canterbury and Duke of Devonshire.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per S S City of Canterbury, which sailed on the 8th April, for London :—Mr Gasper, Mr Harper and four children, Rev and Mrs Hallam, Miss Hallam, Mr H Wood, Mr F J Wood Mrs Greyson, Miss Greyson, three children and infant, Mrs Husband and two children, Mr Blackwell, Mrs Carritt, Mrs Ashton, two children and infant, Mr Lambrick, Mr Manson, Mrs Manson, two children and infant, Mr Law, Mrs Oates and two children, Mr Sherman, Mrs Sherman, and Mr Sherman, Mrs Furrier, Mr Donnithorne, Mr Evans, Mr Clarke.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
9 Remington .... Cocoanada.

April. DEPARTURES.
9 Chybassa (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alnwick Castle s—350 bales cotton, Tackersey Jewrez.
Macduff s—350 cwts myrabollams, Carsondass Narranjee.
Clandon s—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 80 bales hemp, Nathoo Soonderjee; 400 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee.
Eros s—650 cwts myrabollams and 210 casks castor oil, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—6 cases shawls, Forbes and Co; 9 cases shawls and 2 bales carpets, David Sassoon and Co.
Contest—12 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Travancore s—7 boxes silver coins (Rs 24,000) and 20 cases silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medoc s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Plainmeller s—7¼ cwts groundnuts, Ewart, Latham and Co; 294 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Jungfraw—150 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.
Hoodville—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Elpis s—1,125 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co; 400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancore s—4 bundles silk, Hajee Syed Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—285 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckhmondass; 100 bale, cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—68 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 28 bales twist, Jamsetjee Hormusjee; 28 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 24 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 11 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 50 bales twist, Adowjee Doompasee; 25 bales twist, Framjeebhoy Pestonjee; 37½ cwts raisins, 6¾ cwts G. horns, 2 cwts E teeth, 3 21 cwts sandlewood, and 4 cases Peathers, Sallyebhoy Jafferbhoy, 87 lbs sandlewood oil and 18 cwts sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 2½ cwts E teeth, Fatmayally Mahamedally; 60 cwts sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 75 cwt sharkfins and 14 cwts fi hmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 cwts sharkfins and 11 cwts fishmaws, Yusuf Thaver; 52 bales twist, Tata and Co; 108 bales twist and 1 case Gumbay st ne, Ebram Noordin and Co; 12 cwts horsehole, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 cwts G horns, Lodhabhoy Chuttoo; 10 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 146 chests opium, E D Sasson; 3 chests opium, N J Abram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lam ar ty s—70 chests opium, D vid Sa-oon and Co; 14 chests opium, Nop chund Nowrungroy; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 29 chests opium, Muccollall Purbhoodass; 42 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 5 chests opium, Leherchund Dewlchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 o.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·770
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	75·5
General Direction of Wind .....NNW, NNE, N, WNW, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	340.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 14.

[Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for the 14th instant, which either party has informed the Prothonotary of the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree, and Undefended Suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 564 of 1878.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

133-79—Khunderao M—Jeeva Kissore and another vs Shamjee Jadowjee and others.
137-79—H Bicknell—Ichachund Anopchund and others vs Josi Jaishunker Dayaram and another—Smith and F, and In person. and 10 9 ,, Ex.
153-79—Craigie L and O—Wishundass Purrusram vs Mahomed Ahmed Ibrahim, &c—Macfarlane and G.
154-79—Macfarlane and (—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee—Jefferson and P.
156-79—H Bicknell—Mithabai vs Kessowjee Jadowjee & others.
157-79—Craigie L and O—C A Turner vs E D Sassoon.
163-79—Craigie L and O—James Berlis and others vs Lukhmidass Jeejee and another—Khaishunker N.
164-79—Lynch and T.—Jalkissondass Hurkissondass vs The G I P R Company and others—Hearn C and L and Tyabjee and B.
168-79—Craigie L and O—Wassudeo Withoba and others vs Heroba Govindjee.

SHORT CAUSES.

61-79—In person—Nurotum Jeram and others vs Jotha Purshotum and others—Settled.
232-79—M H Khan—Nesserwanjee Merwanjee Laskery vs Mancherjee Palhonjee Writer.
For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Narrondass Bhugwandass vs Doonga Jethajee and others.

LONG CAUSES STANDING OVER.

772-77—Jefferson and P—Jewanjee Noorbhoy vs Cooverjee Lalladhur and others—Smith and P—Part heard.
387-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai *alias* Sonabai vs Sudanund Luxmonjee and others—Venaykrao H and In person—Part heard.
72-78—Ardeshir and H—Nuthoo Doongersey and another vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L—Settled.
640-78—J C Campbell—Ahmed Mustafa, &c. vs Shaik Ally Bin Hoosein—Khandeen M.
400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakesson Khooshaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.
250-78—Hearn C and I.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.
554-78—Bhalanath Nowey Anund vs Gunsey Keeowjee and others—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 10.

Laugharne, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Ferospore.
Stewart, Major, 66th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hassard, Lieut, 66th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Davidson, Col, on leave, from Umballa.
Drysdale, Major, R A, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Shonbridge, Captain, Bde Major, on leave, from Jumrud.
Lee, Lieut, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Mhow.
Hornby, Captain, 70th Regt, on leave, from Afghanistan.
Brough, Captain, R H A, on duty, from Afghanistan.

APRIL 11.

Humfrey, Capt, 10th Bombay N I, on leave, from Neemuch.
Masse, Captain, 67th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Case, Vet Surg, on leave, from Raval Pindi.

APRIL 12.

Twyning, Captain, 1-15th Regt, on duty, from Ferospore.
Hubbard, Riging Master, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Seymour, Lieut, 10th Bombay N I, on leave, from Malligaum.
Lewis, Quarter Master, 13th Hussars, on ... from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Skipson, Surg Major, on duty, to Mhow.
Stewart, Major, 66th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hassard, Lieut, 66th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.

APRIL 12.

Humfrey, Captain, 10th Bombay N I, from leave, to Neemuch.
Dickinson, Major, 8th Bombay N I, from leave, to Saugor.
Edwards, Captain, 60th Rifles, on duty, to Agra.
Seacome, Major, R A, to join, to Agra.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 8.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Wood, from the 19th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron Officer, vice Greenaway, deceased.
Lieut Col Lane, R A, is directed to proceed from Raval Ferospore to Jubbulpore, for duty with the R A, Saugor district.
The names of the following officers are added to the list of those detailed for duty with a transport corps in the field :—
Lieut-nants E C Morris, 31st Foot, H W Prior, 31st Foot, E E Schuyler, 2-14th Foot, F W Kitchener, 2-14th Foot.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Lieut Col and Brevet Col Bruce (11th Brigade), to Naini Tal, from 17th March to 16th September, on medical certificate.
Lieut-n Dunsford, R E (Henry 6th Regt), to Landour, from 29th March to 29th Sept, on medical certificate.
Royal Engineers—Lieut Baldwin, to England, to appear before a medical board.
2-6th Foot—Captain [Brevet Major] Whyte, to England on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.
1-13th Foot—Captain Simpson, to England, for twelve months on urgent private affairs.
68th Foot—Lieut Orr, to England, for seven months on very urgent private affairs.
73rd Foot—Lieut Col Muriel, to England, to appear, before a medical board.
13th N I—Captain Bingham, Staff Corps, to Dehra Dun, from the 1st March to 31st Oct, on medical certificate.
2nd Fingers—Captain Jackson, to Mussoorie, from 1st March to 31st Oct, on medical certificate.
Surgeon G R Triphook (doing duty 2-2nd Foot), to England, to appear before a medical board.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th April 1879.

1 Having been appointed to the Command of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence of Lt Col Sexton, I this day assume charge of the duties, and desire to assure all ranks that I feel deeply sensible of the great honour done me in being selected by Government, with the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to fill the post.
While fully trusting to receive the hearty co-operation and support of all commanding officers, I may add, that I say that my best energies shall be devoted to carrying out the duties which will be required of me.
Though it is now four years since I retired from the Army, since I became severed from a profession which had been my pride my lifelong, I trust that the training I received during an uninterrupted service of 35 years will stand me now in good stead, and enable me to so perform the duties as to ensure the efficiency and well-being of the Corps, to merit the approbation of my superiors and especially of the distinguished Honorary Colonel, His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G C S I, C I E, Governor of Bombay.

W S HEWETT, Lt Col, Commandant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

2 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows :—

No 896 Vol Monteria, B A, Letter E Company.
" 897 " Yaory, " F "
" 898 " Hewett, G B, " C "

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITH—April 4th, at Boulogne, Sur Mer, France, the wife of Lieut. Colonel C. M. Griffith, 7th Regt. N. I., of a daughter. (By telegraph).

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

EBELING—WOODHOUSE—March 31st, at St. Thomas Church, Oomrawtee, by the Rev. H. Haden, Anthony Frederick Ebeling, to Grace Rosalie, eldest daughter of H. W. Woodhouse, Esq., Berar.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREEN—April 4th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Arthur K. Green, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FAIRLEY—LEECH—March 31st, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Charles Fairley, to Marie Leech, eldest daughter of the late C. M. Taylor, Rampore Haut.
LAMB—WILCOX—March 24th, at St. Stephen's Church, Hazareebagh, by the Rev F. F. Cole, John C. Lamb, son of the late Captain J. Lamb, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Elizabeth Julia, eldest daughter of the late George Wilcox.

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES HAVE PRONOUNCED OUR MR. BREWER'S LAMP, "A GREAT SUCCESS." ONE KEROSENE LAMP MADE TO DO THE WORK OF MANY. No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1879.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay resolved on Saturday to set a good example to the rest of India by accepting in its entirety the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the institution of a new degree—that of Bachelor of Science. The recognition of science in this manner was first suggested by Lord Salisbury; and the idea has since been warmly taken up by Sir Richard Temple, to whose advocacy the adoption by the University of a project for the encouragement of scientific education is mainly due. Sir Richard was at first anxious to have a Faculty of Science quite distinct from and independent of that of Arts; but the Conservative party in the Syndicate were opposed to so sweeping an innovation; and ultimately a compromise was agreed upon, which, while conceding the principle that there ought to be a Science degree, requires that candidates for this degree shall pass a preliminary examination in Arts. This great change necessarily called for certain subsidiary alterations in the examination rules of the University; and the Syndicate took the opportunity of recommending some other reforms, the most important of which was the acce

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.)

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

LAHORE, APRIL 12.

From Kandahar, under date the 11th instant, it is reported that General Palliser has marched for Khakrez, a district 25 miles north of the above city, with one Cavalry and one Infantry regiment, to collect arrears of revenue and survey the country, which is the coolest and healthiest in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are cultivators, selling large quantities of grain in Kandahar.

A strong brigade from Jallalabad moves today on Gundamuck, which is considered a more healthy situation for the troops at this time of year.

ATTACK ON SEPOYS AT QUETTA.

All the headmen of Jarir have come in uninvited from Quetta.

News has been received that early on the morning of the 10th some sepoys and camp followers outside the fort were attacked by two armed men, who ran amuck and killed three sepoys and wounded another and two camp followers. On the alarm being given armed sepoys rushed from the fort to the rescue and killed the two murderers. The latter have been identified. The officers and men of the garrison had been warned to be prepared for such attacks, but the sepoys disregarded this and many similar warnings, and went about without arms.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

FORWARD ADVANCE OF TROOPS.

JALLALABAD, APRIL 10.

Orders have been just issued for the immediate advance to Gundamak of the first Brigade. General Macpherson will march probably on the 12th with the 10th Hussars, I. C. R. H. A., DeLatour's Mountain Battery, and 17th Foot. There will also march from Fatehabad to Gundamak an expedition of two mountain guns, detachments of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, 51st Foot, Guides, and Infantry.

The 1st Sikhs start this evening against the Shunwari villages who furnished a contingent to fight at Fatehabad on the departure of the first Brigade.

The position of the camp at Jallalabad is to be altered. The heat is intense.

THE FORCES MARCHING BY THE TAL-CHOTIALI ROUTE.

NAHAR KOT TRIBE' RAJANPUR, APRIL 13.

The following news is from the Tal-Chotiali Field Force, dated the 8th April :—The 2nd column has arrived at Nahar Kot in Barkhan. The 3rd column marched along the same road as far as Baiani. The marching was in the following order—the 1st and 3rd columns *vid* Tal-Chotiali, and the 2nd *via* the Bori and Chamalang valleys the latter having started ten days later than the other. On the 6th all the columns reached the valleys to the west of the Hun Pass—finding themselves, the 2nd twenty miles, the 1st thirty miles, and the 3rd forty miles from the Pass. On the 7th, the 2nd column marched through the Pass, the 1st column following the next day, and is expected to arrive on the 9th. The marching latterly was very trying, but the troops did very well.

The country passed through belonged to the Panizai, Zakhpel, Dumar, Utman Khel, and Sandar Khel, all Kakar Pathans ; some belonged also to the Luni and Zarkhan Pathans. All were friendly, giving supplies freely. The Khetran Beluchis also were very friendly.

Two practicable routes are thus opened to Pishin, one *via* Tal-Chotiali and one *via* the Bori Valley. The Sandar Khels are prosperous, and the villages in the Bori and Luni Valleys are rich and numerous.

The route *via* Bori was explored by Colonel Browne's advice, that *via* Tal was accompanied by Major Sandeman as political officer to General Biddulph's force.

The whole expedition is a grand success. The casualties are trifling. All are well.

NEWS FROM BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

The position is unchanged at Mandalay, and all is reported quiet. The visit of Nyoungyan to Rangoon is said, by a Mandalay telegram, to have strengthened the peace party in making the King listen favourably to the British proposals, except the shoe question, which the Resident refrains from pressing if the other conditions are accepted.

Government have taken every precaution in sending detachments to various stations, as numerous budmashes throughout the country are on the alert.

A company of the Sappers is expected immediately, and the Military and Volunteers here have received orders to act in the event of an outbreak.

Two days ago an upper Burman was committed to the Sessions for attempting to fire four houses a few nights ago. He declined to state his motive.

Trade is quite disorganised on account of the existing uncertainty.

The local Government is ignorant, apparently, of the intentions of the Supreme Government, but the general belief is, that a rise of the Irrawaddy is awaited before decided steps are taken.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 13.

Kinwoongyee has lost all influence at the Mandalay Court, and the new ministers appointed by King Theebaw are again supreme.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE OCCUPATION OF ROUMELIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 11.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* announces that the great Powers have now under consideration a proposal which has been made by the Porte, that instead of a mixed occupation of Roumelia as stipulated for in the Treaty of Berlin, the International Roumelian Commission shall be prolonged for one year, the Porte at the same time abstaining from occupying the country.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received an offer from the Sultan to depose the present Khedive of Egypt, and send Hamil Pasha in a Turkish Ironclad to Alexandria as his successor. A Cabinet Council will be held to-day both in London and Paris to consider the Sultan's offer.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

It is stated from Saint Petersburg that the Russian Government has decided to surrender Kuldja to the Chinese and conclude a new convention with China.

HURRICANE IN MAURITIUS.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

Advices from Mauritius state that a severe hurricane swept over the Island on the 20th March. The crops sustained damage to the extent of 10 per cent. The casualties among the shipping in the harbour were not serious.

A company of the 88th Foot had left Mauritius for Natal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Karrachee, left to-day.

PORT SAID, APRIL 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ava, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The Italian Mail steamer Assiria left here for Bombay on Thursday night, the 10th instant.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 12, 4 15 P.M.

Mail steamer Bokhara, from China, arrived.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has issued invitations to a number of native gentlemen for an evening party on Thursday evening next.

A CALCUTTA paper says that Mr. L. Ghose, Barister-at-Law, left that city for Bombay on Wednesday last, *en route* to England, as the delegate of the Indian Association, Calcutta, to the British people.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us that Major Stewart, Superintendent of Police, has managed with the help of his Police to find the treasure stolen from a native goldsmith residing in the camp at Aurangabad. All was found buried except Rs. 8. The booty consisted, it is said, of 12 lbs. of gold ornaments, 14 lbs. silver ornaments, and 3,000 Halli Sicca Rupees, in cash, aggregating to about 14,000 H. S. Rupees. Four men were apprehended on suspicion, but nothing was elicited to bring home the guilt to the parties, so they were discharged.

REFERRING to the movement in Madras regarding Eurasian emigration to Australia, the *Anglo-Indian Guardian* remarks :—" Emigration to British Colonies can hardly fail to benefit Eurasians, who find in it an escape from the pressure of poverty at home, and if they should acquire wealth abroad and return to India to spend it, the country must to that extent at least be benefitted. Regarded, however, as a scheme of meeting the prevailing distress in India, emigration on any scale which seems at all probable, is open to the obvious objection of furnishing a remedy infinitesimal in its effects and indirect in its operation, and involving a departure from that principle of going to the root of things which ought to characterise all earnest, and usually underlies all successful, reform."

THE *Englishman*—In the gentleman whose sudden death was announced on Tuesday, the Telegraph Department has lost an officer of great promise. Mr. Richard Brough had been attached for many years to the Electrician's office in Calcutta, and for the last three years has officiated as the Electrician of the Indian Telegraphs. His last duty was the very onerous one of editing a new edition of the Electrical Testing Instructions for the Department. We believe that all who knew Mr. Brough agree that, for clearness of apprehension and devotion to scientific research, he had no superior in the Department, and that few men of his age had accumulated more knowledge on the subjects to which he had long given his attention, while the personal grace and charm of his manner endeared him to a very large number of personal friends.

THE *Statesman*—It would be very ungrateful if we did not acknowledge at once the handsome terms in which the *Hindu Patriot* refers to our project to establish a weekly *Statesman* in London, at the doors of Parliament, under the editorship of Mr. Knight and Major Osborn. The truth is we have contemplated this step for the last three-and-a-half years, and were making preparations for founding a journal so far back as London as 1866, when Black Friday fell upon the metropolis, and the closure of Overend, Gurney, and Co.'s doors, with the terrible crisis that it introduced, stopped the enterprise. We need not conceal the fact, that there is a very considerable risk of failure in what Mr. Knight purposes to do, and that were he to listen to the assurances of his friends at home, he is going "to ruin himself." But he has had large experience in journalism, and instead of "failing," he believes he will succeed. It will of course materially lessen his risk if he can carry a handful of him in body of Indian subscribers as a nucleus of support to the journal, and this he is anxious to secure.

THE *Indian Daily News*—In acknowledging the Khaibar and Kurram despatches, could Lord Cranborne have said less than he has said ? He had to acknowledge successes,—a matter which must always tie a minister's hands. He has, however, refrained from conveying the thanks of the Government to the generals and the army. It is not difficult to read between the lines in such a document as that we published yesterday. The Home Government accepts the success, but they are not enthusiastic over it. They admit important advantages have been gained, but they do not commit themselves to any thick-and-thin support of the generals, nor to any decided approbation of the art of war as practised by the Generals Browne and Roberts. Recent movements in the Khaibar have shown that the resistance of the Amir's battalions at Ali Musjid is not to be compared to the fighting power of the untrained hill-men. Hitherto the conduct of the war has not presented us with any great display of generalship. The man who has come most prominently to the front is probably Brigadier Tytler. Gallantry has been abundantly shown, but then the public looks to see gallantry as a matter of course. It expects, however, conduct as well as courage. Now, while there has been plenty of evidence to show that many of the officers can manœuvre troops, there has not yet been afforded any indication that the generals can accommodate themselves, or rather accommodate their skill, to the circumstances in which they find themselves placed.

THE following letter, dated Ajmere, April 8, reports the death of Dr. Murray of that station :—" A great gloom has come over our station. One of the oldest residents, Dr. Murray, who distinguished himself by his noble service in Rajputana during the Mutiny, and has almost ever since those terrible days been discharging the numerous and important, though less brilliant duties of Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, has just been carried amid deep and general regret to his last resting place. If distinguished for his gallantry (as official documents abundantly show) during the trying and perilous times of 1857-58, he has been distinguished no less during the long years that have elapsed since then by his uniform benevolence and humanity. He had hoped to retire shortly on his well earned pension, but for some time his failing and precarious health has been a source of no little anxiety to his friends, and he was at last under the necessity of taking sick leave with the intention of proceeding to Europe for change and rest. On the 3rd he telegraphed to his wife in London that he was coming home, and had arranged to leave on the 10th, but unfavourable symptoms began to appear and he finally succumbed, while in the midst of his preparations for the homeward journey. He died yesterday afternoon and was buried this morning with military honours. The funeral was largely attended by Europeans and natives, mourning as for the loss of a dear friend. The deep sympathy that was awakened by his illness now goes out towards the widow and children for whom, after that cheering message 'coming home,' the next news will be so crushing. Dr. Murray will long be affectionately remembered in Ajmere."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* relates the following extraordinary instance of the power of mental calculation possessed by a native dulal :—" Reading on the subject of memory in Abercrombie's ' Intellectual Powers' brought to my mind a remarkable instance of the wonderful power of memory which I witnessed in Hubli some time ago. I had heard that in the town there was an old Lingyeth dalal or broker, who could perform marvellous feats in mental calculation. Through the kind offices of a mutual acquaintance I succeeded in getting the old man up to my bungalow. I wrote down on paper about twenty single figures and read them out one by one. The old man totalled them up without apparently the slightest effort, and then at my request repeated each figure. I then gave him a long addition with three, six, ten and any number of figures that occurred to me at the moment, and proceeded myself to make up the total on paper. Long before I had finished, my aged friend had his total ready, correct in every detail. The next feat was in multiplication—about fifteen figures multiplied by fifteen figures. Here, too, he had his answer mentally worked out, long before I had come to the end of the tedious calculation on paper. I tried him in various ways and the result was quite astonishing. This does not appear to be merely a gift of nature. He said, that when young he had often as a broker to make hurried calculations, and finding he had rather an aptitude for the work, had gone on practising till he reached the stage which at he then was. His sons he is subjecting to a regular training in mental arithmetic, and it seems the youth is almost as expert as his sire now. I quote now from Abercrombie :—' A man mentioned by Seneca, after hearing a poet read a new poem, claimed it as his own; and, in proof of his claim, repeated the poem from beginning to end ; which the poet could not do.' Again, ' It is said that Themistocles could name all the citizens of Athens amounting to twenty thousand ; and that Cyrus knew the name of every soldier in his army.' It is very interesting to read of people so wonderfully endowed, but it is far more interesting to meet them in the flesh.'"

THE following remarks on what may be called the Egyptian crisis, we quote from a letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, dated March 18 :—The comparative failure of the scheme for the regeneration of Egypt has evidently produced a *contre-coup* in Turkey. If the experiment had completely succeeded at Cairo there would have been fair ground for recommending its adoption at Constantinople. The Sultan is, I hear, keenly alive to the prejudice which has been done to his interests by the capricious conduct of his vassal. The getting some money into his exchequer is fast becoming a question of life and death with the Commander of the Faithful. The depreciation of the paper is so tremendous that the poorer classes in Stamboul find it well nigh impossible to procure even the quantity of dry bread which enables a Mussalman to hold body and soul together, and the Padishah is afraid of popular riots which might sweep him into the Bosphorous. He still has the power, by the mere issue of a firman, to depose the Khedive, to change the dynasty, and to appoint Hamil in his stead. The Viceroy would do well to bear this in mind."

THE *World*—Last year the *World* noted the strange omission of Mr. Gladstone's name from the list of the invited to a State banquet at Windsor. One would have thought that, on the more solemn occasion of the Royal wedding, the blunder would not have been repeated ; but it was. It is evidently wished in high quarters that the people should well know that Mr. Gladstone is ostracised. I wonder whether this mark of lofty disapproval will prevent their being moved by his eloquence, and perhaps, in their hunger, from demanding that he shall be Consul ! Mr. Gladstone's public and official services commenced under the late King ; and, as recent memoirs show, William IV. welcomed his first parliamentary success, promptly reported to the King by the generous Minister to whom the young orator was opposed. It is forty-seven years since he first became a member of Parliament ; forty-five since he first accepted office. He was a Secretary of State before Lord Granville had even become Master of the Buckhounds. Besides the present incumbent, he is the only living man who has served the office of First Minister of the Crown. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Gladstone as a statesman, his name is imperishably connected with the history of the reign, of which, we may add, in famous words, " he has been a great part." It is a pity that no place was found for such a man at last Thursday's celebration. Tastes and sacrifices are much deceived if they think that their feasts can do him harm. What is to be regretted is that the good and politic ways of the earlier years of the reign should be getting more and more neglected. It is within a stone's throw of the costly mausoleum, in the chapel which adjoins the one just taken from Wolsey, in order to be made monumental of a later and purer fame, that this offence against the healthy traditions of the Albertine epoch has been perpetrated. The country will regret to see the Court giving way to feelings of fretful spite and of cat-like vindictiveness.

LALIA PROPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your numerous readers kindly inform me how the word Lalia Proper has come to be used amongst the natives ?

Composed as it is of a Gujarati and an English word respectively, it is used by some to denote the smattering of any knowledge or language ; as, for instance, I know Lalia Proper English ; and by others to signify persons who are slaudering in tongue, and who make their own aggrandisement by self-praise ; as Bhasker is a good Lalia Proper. Like some of the English words which are not unoften interpolated in purely native conversation for want of a significant equivalent native terms, this word has come into daily use, thus surrounding it with a smattering of the English language. It is therefore a question how this word has come to be used in conversation. Any of your numerous readers offering explanation on the point will oblige

Bombay, April 10. LALIA PROPER.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON TEMPERANCE.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Temperance League on Tuesday night, Sir R. Temple said—He felt he had no just title, except through the special request of those present, to preside at a meeting of that kind. He congratulated the meeting on their large numbers in this densely packed hall, as a proof that the cause of temperance had made rapid progress since the small beginnings described by the preceding speaker. He remarked the presence of so many ladies as indicating a conviction that the success of the temperance cause depended on domestic happiness. He did not wish to appear before them in borrowed plumage, or in other colours than his own, for he had never taken the pledge himself, and he had never belonged to any temperance association, however much he might sympathise with the cause. He had no claim to be called an apostle of temperance, he will not attempt any fervid declamation, and he had no right to address the present meeting except in the character of a plain, practical toil-worn, weather beaten administrator, who might venture to offer some practical advice to his fellow countrymen in the East. (Hear, hear.) Nor did he undertake to pronounce to them any favent or extreme opinions. He was well aware that there were many arguments for the moderate use of that wine which Scripture told them was given " to gladden the heart of man." He was well aware that wine had been pronounced by several scientific authorities, such as Dr. Leibig and Dr. Parkes, to be reasonably good if used in moderation,—that in certain circumstances of climate in Europe, in Asia, and even in India it may be beneficial, and that at all events, as used by many classes in the world, it may be at least a harmless luxury. He mentioned this circumstance, not in any way to chill or damp their ardour in the cause, but to give, if he possibly could, additional weight to the arguments he was about to present to them in favour of temperance, because he did not come before them in the pronounced character in which the reverend speakers who had preceded him could come before them ; he merely addressed them as a practical man. Although wine, if used in moderation, might be a harmless luxury, nevertheless it was exactly one of those luxuries which tend to excess. Other luxuries might be used in moderation and in reasonable degree, but a painful and almost universal experience showed that wine was one of those things which was not and would not be used by men in moderation, at least by the majority of mankind. It was hardly used in moderation, he believed, even by the most highly cultivated, and, generally speaking, what would be called the most temperate classes. There was every reason to believe that many of the best classes in society in all countries, at least in all European countries, did take more wine than was good for them in the long run. And if that was the case with the most highly educated and abstemious classes, what must it be with those classes who were less educated ? With them, no doubt, wine, spirits, or other stimulating and alcoholic drinks were taken to excess. Even though the degree of drunkenness might not be reached, there was a tendency to take such drinks to excess, and very often, that was to say in hundreds of thousands of instances, it was taken to a dangerous and deleterious excess. That being the case, it being shown that wines and spirits were just one of those luxuries which could not be used in moderation, there was no remedy except this, that large classes of our countrymen should, if possible, be induced to abstain altogether. (Applause.) The great remedy was taking the pledge, because Englishmen had always justly prided themselves on being men of their word. Not only would they hesitate to break the pledge given in the whole, but they believed that a solemn pledge, so far as drunkenness was concerned, was deleterious. He referred them to the evidence of Sir William Gull, the first physician in London, as given before a committee of the House of Lords. If they would not believe science, at all events they should believe the awful social testimony which was given in the state of crime. He should not attempt to pile up the agony or harrow their feelings by adding anything to the powerful description of the evils of drunkenness which had been given by a preceding speaker ; but he could assure them, as a man who had had large numbers of Europeans under his command in various parts of India that there was no one thing that had done so much harm to the British national character in the East as the habit of drinking, which they must all confess was but too common among their countrymen. If there was one thing that could possibly detract from the high confidence which would otherwise be reposed by every employer in a European employé of any grade it was the fear that he might succumb to what he was obliged to call the national vice of drink. Besides what he might call civil crime, civil misbehaviour, there was the dreadful circumstance of military crime. The basis of the British power in India rested, as they all knew, upon our European soldiers and sailors. He ventured to assure the meeting, as a man in constant communication with the highest military authorities in the country that drink was the cause of the greater part of the military crime committed in the European army in India. If there was no drink the amount of crime among our European soldiers in India would be infinitesimally small and absolutely insignificant. (Hear, hear.) At present it was the case that out of the large European army in India there were not only some hundreds, but absolutely some thousands of good European soldiers, who cost so many pounds to bring out to the country, and who were of priceless value to the very security of the country and the Government, who were naturally brave, good men, brought up in happy homes in England, now languishing in military prisons in different parts of the country. And they might accept this assurance, upon statistical information, that out of every ten soldiers thus incarcerated at least 9 owed their disgrace and their incarceration, to drink. He next would like to point out to those present, as practical people, the answers to one or two arguments which were popularly used regarding the advantages of a certain moderate amount of drink. It was a favourite argument that drink, strictly in moderation conduced to strength, and anything which conduced to strength was sure to find favour with Englishmen. He supposed that by strength was meant a combination of physical and mental power, he meant that sort of power that would enable a man, after a very heavy walk up steep hillsides in an interesting country, to sit down, sketch the scene as soon as he arrived at the summit, or that would enable a man, after a long and rapid ride across country, to take up papers and despatch business at once. In the case of a soldier, if while undergoing all the privations and hardships, the alternations of heat and cold of a campaign, he could preserve his presence of mind and was able in the instant to meet dangers and to improvise combinations—if he could do all these things he was a strong man, and not otherwise ; and he said that a man would not be able to do all these things unless he was almost a total abstainer from wine and spirits. (Applause.) On hunting and shooting parties, on expeditions of any kind into the interior of the country where it was necessary to endure great fatigue, even men who are in the habit of taking wine and beer under ordinary circumstance, immediately dropped the wine and beer, and if they took any spirits at all, it was only just enough to give the slightest flavour to the clear water of the hill stream. They became almost *de facto* total abstainers. (Applause.) When they were in the plains and had no particular exertion to undergo, they treated themselves to wine and spirits, but as soon as they got into the hills where they had really to exert themselves and where any failure of strength might lead them into danger, they gave up drink. The instinct of self preservation taught them to do that. Let sporting books such as " The Old Forest Ranger," and " Wild Sports of the East," be referred to, and warnings would be found given to young sportsmen to be total abstainers when about to contend with the lion and the bear. Look at Kaye's history of the Afghan war, when our European captives or refugees were rescued from the snows and the frost—the wine offered them ? No, nothing but refreshing tea was given them to restore their fainting strength. When travellers ascend to Himalayan altitudes with muscles quivering from exertion do they take wine—no. They will then, from nature and instinct, ask for tea only. To take another instance, in campaigning, when it came to very hard fighting in very difficult country for weeks together, the Commissariat was frequently unable to serve out rum or spirits to the troops for long periods. He had repeatedly inquired of military men on this point as to what was their experience, and they had assured him that the men seemed to exhibit no sign of weakness from being off in any way because of being deprived of their usual allowance of drink, but rather seemed to march better, in better spirits, and better health. (Applause.) Reverend gentlemen spoke of small bands of hope and temperance being formed. Why, such bands necessarily existed, without any particular organization, wherever hunting parties, or sketching tours, or pedestrian expeditions were formed. Here was indirect testimony to the cause of temperance. Not only was intoxicating liquor not a source of strength, but he ventured to affirm that it was the cause of weakness in India at least. (Cheers.) His Excellency could assure the meeting that having himself seen what labour and exertion were in the burning sun, in the rain, in a damp climate, in an arid climate, in jungle and forests, by land and by sea, on the mountains and in the plains, he could venture to assert, without any fear of contradiction from well-informed persons, that no man could face these things unless he kept his main abstained from liquor ; —he was obliged by the sense of danger to abstain almost *in toto*. (Applause.) It might be observed that whenever men who were in the habit of drinking wine went out into the hills, when it came to very severe ascents, they grew so red in the face, that wine was so short, they became so thirsty, so easily overexerted, there was such a fear of their getting sunstroke, that one always thought they had better have stayed at home. (Hear, hear.) Again, it was not only the cause of weakness, it was the cause of ill-health. He ventured to affirm that many illnesses erroneously attributed to the climate were due, not to the climate but to drink, to what was commonly supposed to be a moderate use of wine and spirits. He ventured to believe that what was called beer in India, but was really bottled ale, though it might be beneficial possibly in some cases, or at all events might be a harmless luxury in many cases, yet it was seldom taken in real moderation, and taken as it was by our educated countrymen, by gentlemen who were generally believed to be ordinarily abstemious, it was the cause of more ailments than all climatic or other causes put together. (Cheers.) He believed that more inflamed liver and all kinds of liver complaint was the cause of beer than to any other cause whatever. Lastly, His Excellency assured the meeting that although he had not taken the pledge, he was obliged, from the necessities of his existence, to be almost a total abstainer. (Cheers.) He heard and read himself often described as a man who endured a good deal of labour, physical and mental. He could only say for his friends did him more than justice in this matter, he did not know how far this character was deserved, but if it was in any degree deserved, he attributed it, under Providence, to this one circumstance, namely, that he never drank beer at any period of his life, and as to wine, he always drank very little, and year by year he drank less till he at last hardly touched it at all. (Cheers.) Having stated that there are now in the British Army in India 10,886 men who have taken the pledge, as compared to 4,343 in 1873-74 ; that the Railway temperance societies number 1,038 members, the Indian Temperance League 600 members, the Independent Order of Good Templars 1,000 members, the Bombay Temperance League 600 members, and the Madras Temperance League 200 members, besides which all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church were *ipso facto* total abstainers, His Excellency said before he sat down, he should like to address one or two remarks to the several native gentlemen whom he saw present. It was a sad comment on our European civilization in India that intemperance was actually said—he hoped it was not true—to be setting in among the educated natives, among those who in the Presidency towns most came in contact with Europeans. He would say to the native gentlemen present, " for God's sake do not imitate the faults of Europeans." If they must imitate Europeans at all, let them imitate their virtues and merits and imitate nothing but these. Which indeed afforded plenty of good subjects for their imitation. In conclusion, he would address himself to his own English, Irish, and Scotch fellow countrymen. Providence had, he believed, gifted them with the finest physique, the best physical constitutions, with which any race of men, ancient or modern, in any part of the world, had ever possessed. No doubt they were justly proud not only of their physical strength, of their enduring power, of their calm courage, of their strong, steady, resolute hearts ; but also these moral qualities were indeed separate from the body and would according to Christian faith and hope survive the death of this mortal frame ; still the exercise of these qualities was greatly dependent upon the physical constitution. It was the will of Almighty God that men's minds should be in a great degree connected with their bodies, and they were told by Scriptures to do the best they could to preserve the strength of that body which was the temporary habitation of the soul. If they fell into habits of intemperance, they would destroy that body, which was in a great degree the framework of the mind. If they wished to preserve their health and strength, not only in the heyday of youth but in middle age and towards the evening of life, if they wished to live long lives, to keep their nerves intact, to preserve their energies, to be happy homes, to run successful careers, to bring up prosperous families, to transmit to future generations of Englishmen the greatest of all blessings, namely a sound physical constitution, then let them for God's sake abstain from drink as much as they possibly could. As they all knew he was a man of many avocations. He had been in the fire, and multifarious absorbing objects to attract his attention, but nevertheless there was no object so dear to his heart as the welfare of his fellowcountrymen in India. (Cheers.) There was no object for which he would so heartily labour as the moral and material interests of those who were not only his co-religionists but his compatriots. Therefore it was that he was most willing to preside at, or support in any way he could, meetings of that kind. He hoped that their reserve. (Applause.)

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending 1st April.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras remain fair on the whole. In Mysore the crops are in a satisfactory state and the outlook is very promising ; prices have fallen in some districts. The *rabi* harvest in Bombay is approaching completion ; the damage to late crops by rain in Dharwar has been great averaging as much as 12 annas ; nothing is said in the present report regarding the distress felt in Kaladgi and parts of Satara. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* crops are reported to threaten fine outturns and the results are fairly good ; prices are steady. There has been no change in Berar and Central India. In Rajputana the *rabi* harvest has commenced and the anticipated outturn is generally satisfactory. No rain has fallen during the week and the weather is not much felt in several districts both for the standing crops and for ploughing and sowing ; the *rabi* harvest is nearly finished and the outturn is fair, but prices have as yet fallen only in Sarun ; the spring rice in Orissa is promising but in Cuttack part of it has been attacked by worms. In Assam rain is much wanted and the rice crops are likely to suffer. Public health in British Burma is generally good and cattle disease has diminished. No change has occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab agricultural prospects continue to improve.

In the peaceful cantonment of Dehra, in India, a religious difficulty has occurred which is not unworthy of attention. It appears that the church boasts an admirable amateur choir composed of English ladies and gentlemen, as well as an amateur organist, and that in order to give brightness and colour to the service it was decided to make this choir play various parts therein. Accordingly, on a Sunday in last month, the responses to the Commandments were so distributed that the ladies sang the first response, the gentlemen the second, and the choir the third, and the ladies again began alone *de novo*. The plan was much approved ; but it happened that, according to its sequence, when the seventh commandment came the ladies *alone* were made vocally to implore that their hearts might be made to keep this law, while the gentlemen remained silent. This came upon everybody as a surprise, and so disagreeably upon the ladies, that after the service they repaired to the clergyman, and declared that this neither could nor should any longer be. The clergyman thereupon spoke to the organist, and suggested that the order of singing should be so altered that the responses to the seventh commandment should be sung by the gentlemen instead of by the ladies. But to this the gentlemen, the whole of the ladies, and the organist, objected, as did also the organist, and in the end the whole of the choir, as well as the organist, resigned their posts. It is not yet settled to which of the sexes the unfortunate commandment belongs.—*Vanity Fair.*

MEMORANDUM ON THE PENSION GRIEVANCE OF THE INDIAN ARMY VIEWED AS A QUESTION OF FINANCE.

THE tendency to undue accumulation of officers of the higher ranks is a feature in the Indian Army which has been commented upon by every writer on Military reform, but by no one has it been more forcibly denounced than by Sir Henry Norman, who says of it in his Minute on the re-organization of the Indian Army—" *it is a great evil, and everything that is possible should be done to diminish it*" ; and further on in the same Minute he expresses the opinion that the most likely measures of relief lie in the direction of a revision of the existing pension rules.

The object of this memorandum is to point out a way by which the evil can, not merely be diminished, but entirely removed, and that too with a vast residuum of profit to the State and without in any way interfering with the existing organization of the Army. Before, however, proceeding to the details of this scheme, it will be well to take a glance at the vast magnitude of the evil which has to be cured, and further to note clearly the cause whence it springs—the latter being a point on which, strange to say, great misconception exists. Firstly, then as to the extent of the evil. A few illustrations will be sufficiently startling and instructive. According to the present organization the standard establishment of European [combatant] officers laid down for a native regiment is 1 Major, 2 Captains, and 4 Lieutenants, but *except as regards mere numbers*, adherence to this standard has never been found practicable. Year after year the rank of our Regimental officers increases rapidly. At the present moment each regiment on an average has 2½ field officers, whilst the bulk of the remainder consists of Captains. Moreover, by a little patient investigation of the Army List, it becomes evident that in about three years from now [*in many instances far sooner*] there will have come to such a pass that many regiments will have five field officers, some as many as six, whilst in a few there will be no officer under the rank of Major. Such will surely and nearly be the case, if the present rate of promotion of the Colonels' allowances commutation scheme, and demand their immediate acceptance or rejection, for to keep them open year after year would be a most fatal mistake. Now let us take the case of the £750 men first, because, in adjusting terms for them, we are likely to hit on what will prove equally acceptable to a large number of the other class. It has been shown that the sum of Rs. 1,05,840 (being an average of Rs. 5,880 spread over 18 years) is available for pension purposes by the retirement of a Major, but it is important to note that this sum represents the amount available without loss to the State. *It is provided the retired officer happens to live for the full* 18 *years after his retirement*, but a proportion of the men who so retired would inevitably die during that period, and on each casualty there would be some loss if the full Rs. 5,880 a year were issued as pension, because the actual difference of pay between the retiring field officer and the incresing Subaltern *for the first six years is only* Rs. 415 *a month or* Rs. 4,980 *a year*. But even if the pension be limited to this latter sum, it will be found amply sufficient to tempt nine-tenths of our field officers into retirement the moment they obtain their field rank, not even excluding many of those entitled eventually to Colonels' allowances.

As to Captains' pensions we have the sum of Rs. 86,688 available, that being the difference between the incoming officers' aggregate pay and what would have to be paid to the outgoing Captain had he elected to remain in the service. But except in the case of the few remaining Captains who will eventually come into Colonels' allowances and whom it is worth our while to buy out at a very high figure, it is not for a moment contemplated that this entire sum should be expended as a pension for officers of this rank. The object in view is to make merely a sufficient offer to relieve the service of undesirable men at a very early period in their career. Now, if we fix the offer at such sum as represents the difference between Captain's and Subaltern's pay, viz., Rs. 149 a month, we shall have a fairly handsome annuity, certainly sufficient to secure the retirement of the desired object, and that too without entailing any immediate additional outlay of money. We now come to one of the last stages of the problem. What terms, without loss to the State, can we afford to offer so as to remove the few Captains and also such of the senior field officers of those who, having claims to Colonels' allowances, would not be tempted to retire on the foregoing conditions ? To such Captains, we think, a very liberal chance of immediate loss, and with certainty of vast ultimate gain, afford to offer a pension of Rs. 3,324 a year, that being the saving effected by substituting a Lieutenant for a Captain, as shown in the last calculation above.

As to the Lieutenant-Colonels, we have in the handsome sum of Rs. 602 a month, or Rs. 7,224 a year, available as has already been explained. This annuity could not fail to gain acceptance at the hands of a very large majority of present Lieut-Colonels who have fifteen or six years to serve for their allowances, though, as a matter of course, it would have little or no effect on men who were nearer the prize than that ; indeed it is very questionable whether anything short of the full Colonel's allowance would tempt the latter class of officer away from the service. That certainty is the conclusion to be drawn from the operation of the Colonels' commutation scheme.

Now, abstracting the foregoing proposals, we have the two following rules of retirement rules :—

I.—*Open to all Indian Officers.*

To any officer after attaining—

the rank of Captain	Rs.	1,788 a year.
field rank	,,	4,980 ,,

II.—*Open only to officers of the late Indian Army who have a claim to Colonels' allowances on completion of* 12 *years service in the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel.*

To Captains	Rs.	3,334 a year.
,, Majors	,,	4,980 ,,
,, Lieutenant-Colonels	,,	7,224 ,,

This last offer to Lieutenant-Colonels to remain open for acceptance for only a short time, and certainly not more than one year.

There is only one precaution needful in connection with the latter rules. It concerns the ' Local ' whose promotion is still regulated by the occurrence of vacancies. Regarding such officers, retirements under these rules should not create promotion. This restriction is but a matter of justice to the State, for without it we should find a number of young local officers suddenly advanced to field rank, many of whom, thus finding themselves substantive Lieutenant-Colonels at a very early age, might elect to abide by existing rules as to Colonels' allowances, and so become an intolerable burden on the State for many a long year. There can be no hardship in thus limiting the incidence of these rules in the case of Locals. True, by allowing some of their seniors to retire to European climate, the juniors have theoretically a lessened chance of obtaining the local appointments, but the objection is not of much weight. Moreover there is a clear precedent for it in G. G. O. No. 797 of 1st August 1878, which allows certain senior officers to serve on diminished pay in England or elsewhere until they become entitled to Colonels' allowances.

Let us now pass on to an examination of the financial and other results which these rules would bring about. First of all, it cannot have escaped notice that *all the proposed pensions have been calculated on the basis of the rates in force*. This has been done advisedly, and is a most important feature in the scheme. One of the very heavy burdens on Indian finance is the loss by exchange on " home remittances"—a burden which is likely to continue for a great and indefinite number of years. Hence it cannot fail to be a material financial gain, if (pensions which form no inconsiderable item in those home remittances) could be paid in rupees or their equivalent at current rates of exchange. With regard to existing liabilities of that nature, this is of course impossible, but the introduction of a new and far more liberal Pension Code offers a very fitting opportunity for securing this important advantage. Let us note what exchange really costs in the matter of even one pension when taking the value of the rupee at 1s. 10½*d.* which on a series of years may perhaps be fairly taken as the average rate of exchange. At this rate Colonels' allowances and the pension of £750 represent Rs. 11,998 and Rs. 8,000, respectively. Hence by *discounting* those liabilities on the several terms above proposed it will be seen that the State gains enormously. Thus :—

£750 pension at 1s. 10½*d.* per rupee	Rs.	8,000
Pension of Captain according to Rule I.	,,	1,788
Saving per annum	Rs.	6,212
£750 pension as above	Rs.	8,000
Pension of a *field officer* by Rule I.	,,	4,980
Saving per annum	Rs.	3,020
Colonel's allowances converted at 1s. 10½*d.*	Rs.	11,998
Pension of Captain by Rule II	,,	3,334
Saving per annum	Rs.	8,664
Colonel's allowances converted as above	Rs.	11,998
Pension of Major by Rules I or II.	,,	4,980
Saving per annum	Rs.	7,018
Colonel's allowances as above	Rs.	11,998
Pension of Lieutenant-Colonel by Rule II.	,,	7,324
Saving per annum	Rs.	4,774

Now if we assume that the average age at which officers have entered the Indian Army is 19, their age at end of 38 years' service [when either of the above present final pensions are due] will be 57 years. According to the latest life tables the average expectation of life at that age is 15·26, and for convenience in calculation we may omit the decimals. It is obvious, therefore, that the total gain on each of the above sorts of retirement is found by multiplying each annual saving by 15. This gives the following figures :—

UNDER RULE I.—

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 62, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,
ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS.
Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to
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MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPSERION REFLECTOR LAMPS," are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.
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AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.
THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to
WALLACE & Co.
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.
WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of
Messrs. WM. CAMERON & BRO.

FOR SALE,
A SECOND HAND circular-fronted Office BROUGHAM, newly done up, built by Thorn, Price Rs. 750.
A second-hand-single seated very light BROUGHAM, built by Kesterton. Price Rs. 600.
Single, double and four-in-hand harnesses always in stock and second-hand saddles and harnesses.
INFORMATION regarding the SALE or PURCHASE of CARRIAGES and HORSES can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY
BEING A GUIDE TO FORTUNE FOR EVERYBODY.
CONTAINING
THE most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and suggestions for success in life, and directing the Ways and Means how to Earn, Save, Invest and Increase Money, and BE WEALTHY, and thereby live comfortably upon a substantial Income. A Book for Persons of all ages and circumstances.
"Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets"—*Dryden.*
PRICE, with Postage, Rs. 2, As. 4.
LEWIS AND Co., CALCUTTA,
2, Old Court House Corner.
(AGENTS WANTED.)

ASHTON AND CO.,
TIN AND ZINC WARE MANUFACTURERS
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBERS,
42, MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Tin Manufactured Ware, &c. as Boxes, Baths, Lamps, Lanterns, &c., &c., for sale. Moderate Rates.
Repairs in the above line undertaken.

MR. JERAMDASS KULOOMUL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP, in No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Moultan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Moultan and Kran Carpets, and Bombay and Surat Work Boxes, Moorcdabad and Benares Vessels, &c., &c.
All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.
N. B.—Orders from Out stations will be promptly carried out in moderate Terms.

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PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
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As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore.
WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.
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R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secretaries.
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Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1879.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" to their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOR WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
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MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.	Plotting Scales.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.
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Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).
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Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.
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Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.
Half Sets.	French Curves.
Spare Instruments.	Drawing Boards.
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Level Books.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
ote Books.	Cartoon Papers.
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Dry Water Colours.	Drawing Papers.
Moist do. in pans.	Oil Sketching Paper.
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Oil Colours in tubes.	Do. Millboards.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist ditto.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
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Camel Hair Pencils.	Bristol Boards.
Sicerian do.	Mounting Boards.
Sable do.	Drawing Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Crayons.
Sable ditto.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Gold Leaf.
	Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.
THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.
PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4 12	per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints	,, 3 0	,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads	,, 60 0	per hhd.
Kilderkins	,, 20 0	per kild.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
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SCHNAPPS.
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL, ANTI-RHEUMATIC.
THE enormous sale of HENKE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—
CASH Rs. 18-0. CREDIT Rs. 18-8 PER DOZEN.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

THE undersigned have received a supply of CARLOWITZ, a Wine very highly spoken of by the faculty at home, and strongly recommended to Indian Residents. This Wine is in two qualities, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per doz. qts. Net.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
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Rampart Row, West, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALLARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,,	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
* HOCKS:—FROM G. M. FABERMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Geisenheimer	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,,	24 ,,
Do.	,,	27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	,,	24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,,	30 ,,
Ruedesheimer	,,	30 ,,
Do.	,,	33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	,,	35 per doz. Qts
Do.	,,	38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	38 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—		
Norway Pale Ale	Rs.	18 per case of 3 doz. Qts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	20 per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
Do. Do.	,,	24 ,, 8 doz. pts.
* CHAMPAGNE:—		
Eugène Olicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	42 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	,,	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	56 per doz. Qt.
,, ,,	,,	58 per case of 2 doz. Qts.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*.	Rs.	55 per case of 2 per doz. Qts.
* BRANDY:—		
Fromy and Rogée's *** Cognac	Rs.	30 per doz. Qts.
Boulestin & Co.'s *	,,	20 ,,

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Pluma, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.
CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plums, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.
CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.
Rs. 12½ per dozen tins.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
Outstation Orders must be accompanied by cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.
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Rampart Row, Fort.

ROGERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
GINGER ALE.
ACCORDING TO THE BELFAST FORMULA.
THIS most delicious aerated beverage has been only lately introduced into Bombay, and ROGERS & Co.'s will challenge comparison with any for its brilliancy and refreshingly exhilirative qualities. As with all our other aerated waters the greatest care is taken in all parts of its manufacture, pure water and pure chemicals being great essentials. No lead piping of any description is used in connection with any part of our machines, and the use of steam power enables us to bottle at an invariably equal and sufficient pressure. Price Rs. 1-8 per dozen.
EDINBURGH WHISKEY.
We have now on hand a consignment of Maclean's celebrated Edinburgh Whiskey at Rs. 23 per dozen, acknowledged by all Connoisseurs to be the finest Whiskey in Bombay.
EXTRACTS OF BEEF AND MUTTON.
Prepared by ourselves from the very best meat to be obtained, and fresh stock being constantly made, we can confidently recommend these to invalids as the purest and best to be had. Far superior to any imported.
FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELION
AND
DANDELION TONIC.
These valuable medicines are constantly recommended by the Faculty in all cases of Biliousness or disposition to Liver Complaint. We manufacture these in large quantities and have constantly fresh stock in hand. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per bottle.
FLUID EXTRACT OF BAEL FRUIT
AND
BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE,
So constantly recommended in cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, are also manufactured by us, and can be obtained fresh at any time at Re. 1 per bottle or pot.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
We prepare Cashmere, Lucknow and Colonel Skinner's Chutnies, Curry Powder, Balchow, Tapp's Sauce, &c.
BUMMALOES OR BOMBAY DUCKS.
We prepare these, ready for cooking, in large quantities and put them up in tins. They will keep for any length of time, and no curry is complete without them. Very suitable for presents to Indian friends at home. Price Re. 1 per tin.
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We supply many Mills with. Price Rs. 14 per cwt.
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For preventing the incrustation of Boiler. Rs. 28 per cwt.
MANURES.
Superphosphate and Universal Manures. Price Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per cwt.
ROGERS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR SEVERAL REGIMENTAL MESSES, AS ALSO FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FORBES STREET, FORT, AND BYCULLA BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

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MISS PIERREPONT,
MOUNT PLEASANT, COONOOR, NILGIRI HILLS.
TERMS BY MONTH FOR RESIDENCE AND BOARD, EXCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
One Lady Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
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References permitted to
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INTRODUCTION REQUIRED.

SAVING OF 20 PER CENT. FUEL.
IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.
MESSRS. W. GALLOWAY and SONS, Engineers and Boiler-Makers, Manchester, having obtained the FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition for the GALLOWAY COMPOUND ENGINE and BOILER against a strong competition of Engineers from all parts of the world. The Judges gave the award on three special points, viz., economy in fuel which was considerable; secondly, the patent cut of value combined with strength for high pressure; thirdly, superior workmanship and simplicity. We have APPOINTED Messrs. JAMES SCOTT and Co., Bombay, our SOLE AGENTS for BRITISH INDIA, and desire all references to be made to them, who, will furnish all particulars, prices, &c.
Messrs. JAMES SCOTT and Co. have in stock in Bombay 25,000 Spindles cotton spinning and preparing machinery with stores of every description to suit. Also Horizontal Compound Engine, 28" High-pressure Cylinder, 56" Low, 6 ft. Stroke, Compound High-pressure 23. "(All the above are new.) Also one Sailing Hydraulic Press for Piece-Goods 12" Ram. 2 Portable Engines and 10 H. P., 45 Cotton Jins, 30,000 Mule Spindles, 10 Tons Change Wheels, 10 Tons Shafting. Every description of sundry Mill Stores, Loose Boss and Top Rollers, 600 Drums and Pulleys, all sizes from 12" to 70." Hose Ripping, Roller Leather, Roller and Clearer Flannel.
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27, Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings.
P. S.—Mr. Scott who has had a long and extensive experience in the sale and purchase of all classes of Machinery will be glad to report and value Mills or Factories on most reasonable terms.

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ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

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(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums, great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1875. 10 Rampart Row

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,
In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.
From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,
Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,
In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.
We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.
☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

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CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND CO.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A. D. 1808.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Useful and Pretty Wedding Presents.
"OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND."
A pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a dog carrying in his mouth a basket for salt, on either side a mustard and pepper pot. Price 36 Cash.
THE "DUMB WAITER."
THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.
A novelty in a Breakfast or corner cruet made in best Electro Silver plate, with richly Cut Glass Bottles, and Spoon complete.
At St. Petersburg, in January, 1874, during the marriage rejoicings of the Duke of Edinburgh, imperial bear hunts were one of the chief features of the festivities. A bear shot by the Prince of Wales has been mounted, by order of His Royal Highness, by Mr. Edwin Ward, the naturalist, and now stands in Marlborough House. The bear is so designed as to form a novel and useful, to say nothing of an inimitably discreet Dumb Waiter. He stands erect on his feet (like the tutular deity of Bern when offered a cabbage leaf,) and carries in his fore-paws a large tray available for wine, cigars, or dessert. Another bear has been similarly mounted by Mr. Ward for Lord Suffield. Through an oversight of his guide Lord Suffield, while hunting, came suddenly upon a snowed-up cave, in which were lying a she-bear and two cubs. The danger was imminent, as Mrs. Brain appeared infuriated at the intrusion, but by a happy shot in the breast His Lordship killed her at once. The two cubs were left to grow up for further sport, as they were considered big enough to take care of themselves, but the skin and skull of the mother were secured and forwarded to London.
Cash price with Bear Silvered or oxydised Rs. 36.
"EARLY MORNING."
A very pretty Breakfast frame—Milkmaid with Yoke, two Milk Pans for Pepper and Mustard, and Skimming Tub for Salt with Spoons complete. Rs. 50 cash.
"THE CHANTICLEER."
A unique Breakfast frame with "Cock" Pepper Pot, Butter Tub for Salt, Churn for Mustard, with Spoons complete. Rs. 35 Cash.
"THE WHISKY STAND."
A neat little Breakfast frame in Electro-Plate with an Oxydised Whisky Bottle for Pepper Pot, Warm Water Jug for Mustard Pot, Tumbler with Spoon for Salt. Price Rs. 33 Cash.
"HAPPY AS A KING."
A pretty little Breakfast frame with Boy Swinging on Gate, Electro-Plated Salt Pepper and Mustard Pot, Best Cut Glass. Rs. 42 cash.
"THE CAROL BIRD."
A handsome corner Breakfast frame, with bird in full song, Cut Glass Pepper and Mustard Pots, B. P. Salt Cellar with Spoons complete. Cash Rs. 44.
24th March 1879. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.
The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."
THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Monitear," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.
OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.
PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."
GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.
Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—
PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S.
T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

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Genteel Under Vests	6 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Children's Gloves	1 to 1 8
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Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Mufflers	2 12
Gents Cotton Socks	8 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Pins, Scarf	1 12
Ladies Under Vests	6 to 6 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Sailors' Knot	2 12
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Ladies' Heather Mixture	9 0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from	6-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4 6
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Travelling Caps	4 8	Travelling do	1 8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	English Feather do	7 8	Helmet Cases	7 12
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